

UNITED GERMAN ARMIES ADVANCE TO PIERCE ALLIES' CENTRE; LIEGE FALLEN, BERLIN HEARS, DEFENDERS BURIED IN RUINS; PARIS REPORTS FRENCH SUCCESSES IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

M'REYNOLDSTO GET VACANCY IN SUPREME COURT

Attorney-General Will Be
Succeeded by Texan,
T. W. Gregory.

THEIR NAMES WILL GO
TO THE SENATE TO-DAY

New Cabinet Member Has
Been in Charge of New
Haven Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The nomination of James C. McReynolds, Attorney-General of the United States, to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Lurton will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, who for the last year has been employed as a special assistant Attorney-General in charge of the New Haven case, will be named as the successor to Mr. McReynolds in President Wilson's Cabinet. The elevation of Mr. McReynolds to the Supreme bench will mark the first break in the President's official family in the year and a half of his life.

There has been no doubt ever since the death of Justice Lurton but that Mr. McReynolds could have the place on the bench if he wanted it. There was a good deal of doubt, however, that Mr. McReynolds would care to give up the Cabinet and accept the appointment.

Mr. Gregory, the new Attorney-General, is 53 years old. He is supposed to have had the strong backing of Col. E. M. House, the President's friend from Texas and New York.

Mr. Gregory was graduated from Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1883. He was a special student at the University of

GERMANS SAY LIEGE FORTS HAVE FALLEN

Messages Sent Out Announc-
ing German Troops in
Possession.

"STILL HOLDING OUT,"
SAYS FRENCH DENIAL

Great Doubt in London—Ad-
mit Some of Garrison
Withdrawn.

LONDON, August 19 (Wednesday) 1 A. M.—There is great uncertainty in regard to the Liege forts. The withdrawal of many men from them has caused innumerable rumors to start up. Geoffrey Young, telegraphing the Daily News and Leader under date of August 15, mid-night, says:

"To-night it is reported among the soldiers, and possibly therefore with truth, that the Belgians have blown up and abandoned one of the smaller forts. The reinforcements came just a day too late. The Fourth Army Corps should have been up yesterday."

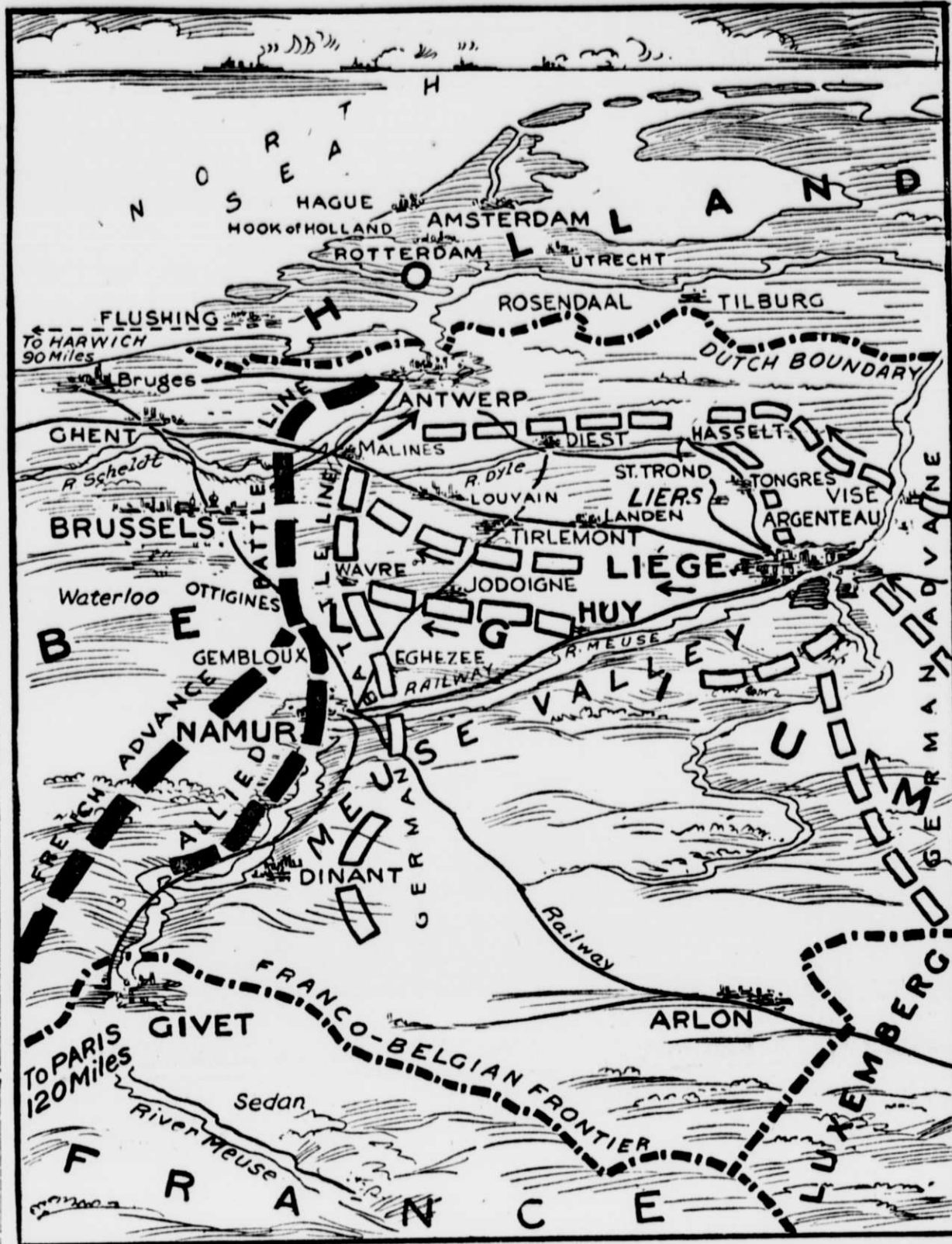
On the other hand the correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing under date of August 18 says: "The War Ministry announced at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon that the general situation remained good and that the report of the fall of the Liege forts, which was circulated this morning by the Allgemeine Handelsblatt of Amsterdam appears to be false as nothing has been heard of it here."

The French Embassy at London announces that the forts are still holding out. On the other hand Germany has sent wireless messages broadcast that the forts were destroyed and the garrisons buried under the ruins.

"The secret of Liege may now be revealed," says a Berlin message. "Information has reached us that prior to the outbreak of the war French officers, and probably a number of French soldiers, had been sent to Liege to instruct the Belgian troops in regard to the maintenance of these fortresses. No objection was taken at this time, but with the outbreak of hostilities this became a breach of neutrality between France and Belgium and we were obliged to take action without delay. Unmolested forces were sent to the frontier with instruction to march on Liege."

"Six weak brigades on a peace footing, aided by some cavalry and artillery, captured Liege. Our troops showed great activity. They were at first reinforced by our own supplementary men. Two further regiments were brought up later. Our opponents supposed that 120,000 men were lying in front of Liege and could not advance owing to the difficulties of maintenance, but the delay was due to another cause, the German advance is just beginning and our opponents will realize that the army has been well maintained and well equipped. The Kaiser has sent word not to waste another drop of German blood in the capture of the Liege forts. The enemy was not aware that heavy artillery was to be used to attack them and believed themselves secure inside the forts, but the weakest guns of our heaviest artillery compelled every fort against which they directed their fire to surrender after a short bombardment. Within a short time our artillery reduced the forts to ruins and buried the garrisons in them."

"The forts are now being cleared and prepared for defence. The Liege stronghold will no longer be used by our opponents, but will serve as a point of support for the German army."



The above map indicates the position of the armies of Germany and of the allies on the battlefield in Belgium. A serious engagement, it is believed, has been in progress since Monday south of Brussels, in which the German advance is opposed by the armies of Belgium, France and England. It is believed that the Germans are endeavoring to break through the centre of the allied forces and thus separate their enemies. It is reported that the Germans have ceased their advance upon Brussels and that their main force is advancing along the line from Huy to Jodoigne. German cavalry has been seen north of Antwerp, but the reports do not indicate a German advance in that direction.

ARMY IMMERSED IN SEA OF SILENCE

None But Highest British Of-
ficers Knows A Word of
What Is Afoot.

By G. C. CURNOCK.
Special correspondent of "The Sun" and the London "Daily Mail."
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BOULOGNE, Aug. 18.—The silence of this war is wonderful. Every English trooper here talks about it. They say: "Do you know that our wives have no idea of where we are? We did not know ourselves where we were going. The first thing we knew was when an officer came along with us on the train to Southampton shouted: 'No noise there; don't you know you're on active service?'"

"When we got to the transports we might have been going to Borneo for all we knew. The skipper did not know the port he was bound for until the transport was twenty miles out."

"We must not write letters or anything except a postcard to say that we are all well or that we are in a hospital, and there will be no postmark on that."

The officers are immersed in the same sea of silence as the men. Only those of the highest rank know what is afoot. The suppression of English papers has been one of the features. Customs officers board all incoming ships and quietly capture every newspaper.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

ENGLAND.—There is reason to believe, according to the advices from the Continent, that a serious engagement has been going on since Monday south of Brussels and that the troops of the allied armies are stubbornly contesting the German advance. No definite news of this contest has been received, but it seems evident that the Germans are endeavoring to break through the centre of the allied armies, driving the French toward France up the Sambre Valley and the Anglo-Belgian forces to Antwerp down the Scheldt.

Interest in the impending battle upon Belgian soil became intense when the War Office admitted that the British army, a force in excess of 100,000 men, was actually upon the Rhine line. The whereabouts of this force is a secret, but that it is at the front is indicated by an address sent by the King to the British commander, Field Marshal Sir John French. The army for this service has been embarking for several days at various points of England and Ireland and the War Office reports that the entire force was safely landed on French soil.

FRANCE.—Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, reports to the War Ministry at Paris that the French have been advancing steadily in upper Alsace and that the enemy's retreat in this region was disorderly. The Germans abandoning their wounded as well as munitions of war. He reports that the Germans who occupied a strongly fortified position south of Saarburg retreated precipitately, pursued by French cavalry. His report also indicates that the French are clearing out the Scelle region, part of the passages of which have been evacuated, and have succeeded in cutting the railroad between Metz and Strasbourg.

SWEDEN.—Patriotic fervor is sweeping Sweden, according to cable despatches from Stockholm, uniting all parties in a demand for neutrality in the present crisis. The extension of obligatory military service to two years and increased armaments are demanded. Mobilization is proceeding perfectly. National feeling has not run so high before in a hundred years. There is a strong belief in Sweden that an opportunity may come with the territorial readjustment after the war for Sweden to regain her former Finnish provinces.

RUSSIA.—In spite of the strict censorship it is evident that a great battle is taking place on Belgian soil between the Germans and the allied forces, that the united German armies are west of the Meuse and are trying to pierce the centre of the allies' lines. The Belgian battle line now stretches from Louvain, headquarters of the Belgian army, to Antwerp, twenty miles south of Louvain, and to Namur, which is twenty miles further to the southeast. German cavalry patrols are reported near Antwerp.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian army corps withdrawn from the Serbian border have assumed the offensive against Russia, and Austrian cavalry has penetrated Russia. The Austrian War Office says the Russian invasion has been checked and the Austrian losses are "not out of proportion to the importance of the movement."

SERBIA.—A despatch from Premier Pavitch of Serbia announces that an Austrian army which tried to penetrate the Sabatz Mountains was routed and 15,000 men killed, wounded or captured. A strong Serbian detachment supported by machine guns trapped the Austrians in a mountain valley. The Austrians were unable to form a battle line and retreated in confusion, leaving fourteen cannon.

JAPAN.—A copy of the official announcement by the British Government that the operations of Japan will be confined to the China Sea and the mainland of China was handed to Secretary of State Bryan by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. It had a noticeable effect in relieving uneasiness in official circles. One significant fact in the statement by Japan was that the Tokyo Government will insist on being made a party to any negotiations between Germany and China for the return of Kiao-chow to China.

RUSSIA.—The General Staff has notified France that the mobilization of the Russian army has been carried on in perfect order, that the naval affairs of Russia are in good condition and that Finland is quiet. The enemy, according to this notification, has been unable to advance beyond the line running through Wloclawek, Sieradz and Noworodinsk. Several places in Germany are occupied by Russians.

NEW YORK.—Wheat is moving from New York to Europe so fast that railroads have again commenced to move grain to this port. The rise in foodstuffs prices has been checked. W. R. Grace & Co. announced that several of their South American ships will apply for American registry upon the signing of the bill.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 31 E. 23th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Ad.

GERMANS GAINING SLOWLY IN PLAN TO CUT OFF FRENCH FROM ENGLISH AND BELGIANS

Minor Reverses Have Not Defeated
Kaiser's Tactics in Effort to
Pierce Centre of Allies' Line
and Join Two Armies.

BELGIANS DECLARE MOVEMENT ON BRUSSELS HAS BEEN BEATEN

French Fighting With Backs on Capital Against
German Army of the Meuse and
Army of the Moselle.

LONDON, August 18.

In spite of the veil of censorship which, so far as lies within the power of the war departments of all the contending nations, is complete, two important facts stand out in the news to-night.

The first is that the tactical scheme of the German War Office has been made plain. That tactical scheme is, as has been suspected, the juncture of the armies of the Moselle and the Meuse to pierce the centre and separate the French from the English and Belgians.

Secondly, in pursuance of this scheme Germany, it now is certain, has in spite of vagrant reports here and there of reverses gained ground slowly, painfully but continuously until now the main body, her combined armies of the Meuse and Moselle, are across the River Meuse.

Only the most fragmentary despatches of what is going on along that forty mile battle line have been allowed to come through the hands of the censor. One of these, coming from the Belgian War Office, says merely that the German advance on Brussels has been checked and that the city is considered safe. No details are given in this statement of the engagement which must have intervened to check the advance of this great combined army sweeping in from the east.

The exact positions which the Germans and the allies are occupying are hidden by the lack of definite news from the front. It is believed certain from the statements of the British War Office that the British troops have landed safely, and that at least a part of this force is lined up with the Belgians and the French who, with their backs to Brussels, are fighting to hold the German advance.

German cavalry patrols are reported in the vicinity of Antwerp, to the north of Brussels, to which the Belgian Government has been temporarily removed. There is nothing, however, in the brief despatches to indicate that this cavalry movement is anything more than a scouting expedition, possibly intended to divert attention from the main centre of attack between Louvain and Namur.

From the main line of action comes the report that a German column marching north from the vicinity of Namur has been caught between a column of French cavalry and a body of Belgian infantry. The report says that the Germans lost heavily in the engagement, the location of which is not given.

The Belgian War Office announced late to-day: "The situation remains excellent for our army." But again no grounds for this statement are made public.

SAYS LAST GERMAN ATTACK ON BRUSSELS WAS REPULSED

THE Sun's and the London Daily Mail's
War Service.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—Since yesterday the Germans have not renewed their serious attacks on Brussels. Their last movement was vigorously repulsed. It was southeast of Wavre, where they advanced in a triangle on Eghzee, Wavre and Jodoigne. Their object was to separate the Belgian and French armies.

Pushing the Belgians back to Antwerp would be dangerous tactics, as in the event of success the Germans would be exposed to an offensive movement on either side. It may be assumed, therefore, that the movement was taken rather with a view of masking the march of the Germans south along the Meuse. Central Belgium appears to be no longer exposed to invasion.

While the German forces were slowly massing in the background the advance guard was engaged in what seems to be the usual pursuit and run. At Jodoigne, Wavre and Gembloux there were attacks yesterday, in each of which the Germans suffered losses and retired.

At Gembloux the Belgian cavalry dismounted and took cover behind their horses and were able thus to withstand repeated German charges. One regiment withstood an attack of the Eighteenth German Hussars for four hours.

Some of the forts at Namur have been engaged with German patrols who lost heavily.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—There was a cavalry encounter to-day at Herenthout, sixteen miles west of Antwerp. The Germans were repulsed.

GERMAN ADVANCE STARTED UPON ORDERS FROM KAISER

By Central News of London.
LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Germans commenced a forward movement this evening on the whole battle line in Belgium. It is understood that the movement was the result of direct orders from the Kaiser.

The Belgian General Staff moved to Antwerp as a precautionary measure. Belgian troops marched out of Antwerp toward Louvain to oppose the German attack.

FRENCH INVADERS ADVANCE, FORCING GERMANS EASTWARD

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, AUGUST 18.
Gen. Joseph Joffre, commander in chief of the French army, sent the following telegram to the War Office this afternoon relative to the operations of the French army of invasion in Alsace and Lorraine:

"All day Monday we continued to progress in upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat from this side was in disorder. They abandoned everywhere their wounded and their stores."

"The French troops have occupied all the region to the west of Fenetrance, thirty-two miles inside the German frontier in Lorraine. Our troops poured through from the valley of the River Selle, of which a number of passes have been evacuated by the Germans. Our cavalry is at Chateau Salins."

"In all the actions of the past few days the Germans have sustained serious losses, our artillery having demoralizing and fruitful effects on the enemy. We have conquered a majority of the valleys of the Vosges, upon the



James C. McReynolds.
Virginia and took his degree of bachelor of law at the University of Texas. He was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1880 and has practised there ever since. His firm of Gregory & Bates was employed at one time to prosecute corporations for violating the anti-trust laws. Soon after Attorney-General McReynolds took up his duties here he selected Mr. Gregory as a special assistant to investigate the affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Mr. Gregory has been employed on that case ever since and has charge of the suit in equity for the dissolution of the New Haven system which was filed in New York a few weeks ago.

Persons in Washington who have been thrown into contact with Mr. Gregory during his service here have been favorably impressed with his ability and personality and his appointment undoubtedly will meet with the approval of official Washington.

Mr. Gregory's home is in Austin. He served as Assistant City Attorney of Austin from 1891 to 1894. He declined an appointment as Assistant Attorney-General of Texas and also as District Judge in the prosecution of the tobacco trust and the so-called anthracite trust.

As special counsel in the tobacco trust case he differed from Attorney-General Wickersham as to the form of the dissolution decree. Mr. McReynolds contended in the tobacco trust case, and has since, that in any dissolution proceeding the constituent parts of the trust should be disposed of to independent shareholders.

FORTS ARE CUT OFF.

Surrounded on Monday, but Reported to Be Still Holding.
By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, Aug. 18 (7 P. M.)—I learn on the highest authority that the Liege forts were holding out on August 17.

• They are cut off from the Franco-Belgian field force and surrounded by Germans, but are continuing their heroic resistance.

Evening Post Apartment House Guide will save you money, time and taxi hire. Write or phone Cortlandt 84, for free copy to-day.

WAR FOR SCRAP OF PAPER?

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.
LONDON, Aug. 19.—An interesting version is going the rounds of diplomatic circles of the final interview between Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador at Berlin, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor. Speaking with considerable irritation, the latter expressed his inability to understand the attitude of England. He exclaimed:

"Why should you make war on us for a scrap of paper?"

To this the British Ambassador replied that he understood the Chancellor's inability to comprehend the British action, but that England attached importance to the "scrap of paper," meaning the treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, because it bore her signature as well as Germany's.

KEEP IN TOUCH.

With the European situation and financial and crop reports in United States by reading THE SUN (Morning, Sunday and Evening). Subscription rates will be found on the editorial page.—Ad.